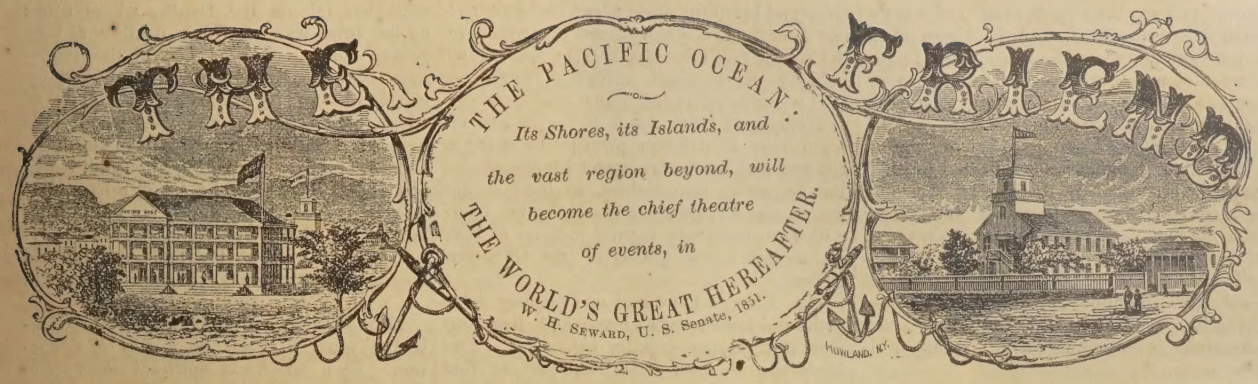
THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Its Shores, its Islands, and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theatre of events, in
THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER.
W. H. SEWARD, U. S. Senate, 1851.

New Series, No. 9, Vol. 29.} HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880. {Old Series, Vol. 37.

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THE FRIEND.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

THE Legislature was prorogued by Royal Commission Saturday Aug. 14. It was thought that thus there had ceased to be any opportunity afforded for the evil that may be wrought by reckless and ridiculous legislation. There was hardly time for any feeling of relief in this thought, when a new turn of affairs disclosed a new danger. In a very few hours the news spread that the King had dismissed the Ministry without a moment's notice. This action was taken, as was supposed, at the instance of a notorious foreign political adventurer, who received the appointment of Minister of Foreign Relations. It was an action, on the face of it, in direct contravention of the spirit and object of the Constitution of this Kingdom. The old Ministry had given general satisfaction, and had been sustained by the expressed approval of a large majority of the Legislature. A crowded and orderly mass meeting assembled at Kaumakapili Church on Monday evening, August 16th, and by a vote of 1,500 to 26 appointed a Committee to represent to the King the sure and sad result of any unconstitutional and unpatriotic action The Committee was refused access to the Palace. Only at the demand of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, headed by Gen. Comly, the United States Minister Resident, was the appointment of Moreno revoked. It is said that his intimacy at the Palace and his interference in public affairs has not ceased. The new Cabinet is composed of men, not only without such experience in public affairs as to secure for them the confidence of the community, but rather conspicuous for such unfitness as to give occasion for a general feeling of distrust and insecurity.

THE question at issue in the present political situation, is in reality the same question that has so often before been agitated in these Islands. It is a question between decency and good order on the one side, and on the other misrule and lustfulness. Shall the Government be administered in the interests of personal greed and irresponsible wilfulness, or shall the eternal and irreversible principles of truth and justice be maintained in their ascendency here? There never was a better opportunity than now, for the establishment of a healthful public sentiment on political affairs in this Kingdom. There never was such general agreement in condemnation of arbitrary and unreasonable measures. There never was such readiness as now, for united action on the only proper basis, like convictions of duty and expediency. Let the friends of constitutional government, righteously administered, set forth in connection with some platform of political principles, what they consider to be the special objects desirable in political administration at the present time. Let them rally for the maintenance of these principles and objects from Hawaii to Niihau, both the native born and foreign born. Let the measures be adopted here by which political parties in other lands seek to attain their ends, personal influence, local associations, money contributions, printed documents, public meetings. Agitate, agitate till a healthful public sentiment is aroused, informed and inspired. With the rallying cry "Ka Pono no ko Hawaii Ponoi," "Honor and Happiness for all honest Hawaiians," why should not the friends of Hawaiian nationality successfully contend for the maintenance and the progress of free institutions in Hawaii nei.

☞ Punahou School will re-open on the first Wednesday in September. Three new teachers are expected, Mrs. Hanford of Oakland in Music; Miss Wenter of Galesburg in Mathematics and Literature; Miss Royce of Oberlin in Language and Physical Sciences. Let all the friends of higher education unite in supporting and advancing the interests of this most honored and useful of all our educational institutions. Rev. W. L. Jones and Mr. F. T. Adams will continue in charge of their special departments, Philosophy and Rhetoric, Classical Languages and Literature.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD.—No. 44

In the Lands of the Rose and the Thistle.—No. 4.

OUT OF TOWN.

London is a city which would, in a certain sense, answer to that somewhat Hibernian compliment, as being "a nice place to live out of." For interesting as it is, and fascinating as is its multitudinous life, and instructive and profitable as are days spent amid the treasures of the British Museum, or the beauties of the Art Galleries, one finds an almost greater pleasure in its environs, and the many delightful spots which lie near at hand, but outside of the bustle and roar of the great thoroughfares. Windsor Castle is, counting miles, not so very near the city, but the train takes you down so swifty, and through such a lovely country that you have scarcely more than realized you have left the city, before you see the Royal Standard floating above the gray towers of the Castle. If you want a glorious view, mount up the many stairs of the great round tower, and drink in that superb view of forest land and winding river, and village dotted plain and garden-like beauty spread out before you. The Castle is most imposing—a city in itself, and a fitting home for the good Queen of so great a people. And more beautiful than almost anything I ever saw before, or hope to see again, is the glorious avenue of giant trees stretching away, away into the misty distance, some three miles or so, this *via triumphalis* of royalty. We did *not* see the Queen, this we had scarcely anticipated, but we found ample compensation in the cordial welcome from friends, in one of the pleasant homes of the old tower of Windsor, who bear in common with us the old family name, and who, here on English soil, in the "Old Home," greeted those returning from the other side of the world, after two centuries and more of absence. One of the name is a Master at Eton, famous for its school, lying near by, and we had a most interesting opportunity of seeing this great and historic institution. Should you find time to wander farther on, you would come to the "ivy mantled tower" of which Grey so exquisitely sings in his plaintive "Elegy." And I would advise you to go to charming Richmond. But of all places do not fail to see Hampton Court with its treasures of Art, and its perfect grounds, and near at hand Bushey Park,

Should you see the superb avenue of stately horse chesnuts there, and in bloom of a spring evening, when the setting sun tinges those willows of waxen clusters with rosy light, and the great trees grow greater in the uncertain twilight, and seem to mingle with the clouds of the upper sky, you would, I think, forget for the moment that life had its trials, privations its denials, and welcome and cherish the grand hopes and ideals which seem to be sent to you in this vision of beauty. But I scarcely think I need to tell you where to go, far better than all guiding or direction is that subtle, something like a poetic instinct, which tells you oftentimes in travel, as in life, where it is best to go.

And now, leaving the general, I want to tell you of a pleasant experience of ours, one which I should call,

AN AFTERNOON AT HAMPSTEAD HEATH! THE HOME OF MRS. CHARLES.

It sounded simple enough The direction which was given us by our friend, whose house we were leaving, to find the home of a lady whom we had come out to Hampstead Heath to see. Had we not however found a rosy faced English maid, to serve as our Ariadne, I am quite afraid we should never have made our way through the labyrinth of country lanes and hedges, with their windings and turns innumerable. After London, there was something indescribably pleasant in this glorious wealth of spring verdure, which bordered our way and wrought itself into a leafy canopy above our heads, through which the afternoon's sunshine fell in softened radiance about us. I remember we came in our walk upon a quiet burying ground, with ancient stones, and in the center of this a square and rather angular looking church, which the ivy, clinging like a vestment, strove not wholly in vain, to beautify. You might have thought yourself hundreds of miles away from the great city, so peaceful and still was everything. Then, after other wanderings and a superb avenue of tress bordering our way like a guard of honor, in their finest array, we came to a charming little country house, with a glorious view over the heath. We were amply repaid for our walk by the kindly smile and cordial greeting which were here awaiting us, and for which it were worth the while to come much further.

The literature which has arisen in reference to that remarkable period called in History, the Reformation of Germany, with which is so inseparately connected the name of that heroic man. Dr. Martin Luther, forms a fine library in itself. It is one of those fertile themes, which seem almost exhaustless in their resources, and which find in every succeeding generation new investigators and chroniclers, still voluminous as are all these writings in various languages. I think I am quite right in saying that it was left to an English lady of our own day, to tell the grand and glowing story of the intrepid Reformer's life, to the young people of England and America. This is very much to say, but I am sure all those who know of the wide and continued success of that most delightful of books "Chronicles of the "Schömberg Cotta Family," will most heartily agree with me. It is because I feel that its authoress, Mrs. Charles, (in that large and beautiful sense which the writer of any good book is a benefactor) is a friend to the world, that I venture here to speak thus publicly of the most agreeable afternoon visit we enjoyed in her home and presence at Hampstead Heath, were it for no others, I am sure it will be a pleasure for many a boy and girl, in the far away islands of the Pacific, under tropic skies, to hear of the writer, who has charmed and delighted them with her exquisitely natural pictures of that stormy and heroic period of the Christian church.

Mrs. Charles lives, as I was saying in a delightful home, with a wide and inspiring view of a glorious country before her. The landscape is most beautiful, just at this point widening and deepening like some huge gulf, in the tremulous broken waves of green. Far away in the distance, against the horizon is "Harrow on the Hill," one of the famous schools for English boys, its spire just visible. Within I am sure you would be charmed with our hostess, a lady in middle life, with an earnest face, a voice and manner wholly and most agreeably quiet and moderate, and something in her way of speaking on many varied subjects which suggests the power which is manifest in her writings. I know of no one who would shrink more than she from sitting for a newspaper photograph, and yet I have felt drawn almost unconsciously into giving it, by the thought of the sympathetic recipients of the same. Mrs. Charles lives in this delightful home, on the verdant edge of the mighty city, with her mother, a sweet and gentle lady, surrounded by her books, her flowers and those thousand attractions which make English 'interiors" the most beautiful in the world- I have mentioned the "Schömberg Cotta Family," because of its being the book by which Mrs. Charles is the best known with us, at least. One must really know Germany to appreciate it fully. I have a copy of it now, which I used once as a sort of delightful guide book in my rambles amid scenes which the name of Martin Luther had made famous. I know of no English book which seems so filled with the sweet, natural grace of German life and character, and the style is so true that you might indeed believe it to be a translation from some old German chronicle. There is a sort of delicious fragrance about the book, which comes to me like the scent of pines from the grand old Thurnigian forest.

But besides this, you know Mrs. Charles has written many books, the titles and contents of which you are as familiar with as I am myself.

Then she has written some most beautiful poems and has written with equal grace of the hymns which have grown dear to the Christian Church. She has dipped into almost every period of Christian History and found herself at home in all. Few have such a power of vivifying the past as she. And then it is not alone as the painter of history that we should prize her, but as the earnest faithful Christian woman and authoress, who holds her pen as a consecrated instrument for the great and glorious Cause, which our Lord has left to His followers to carry forward.

We had the pleasure of a delightful stroll with her off on the Heath, where about us the furze was crowning itself with long golden sprays. It was one of the fairest days of the early summer, and the whole world was in its beauty. The view of London from this point was wondrously fine. We saw it lying partly in sunshine, and partly in shade, with its thousand spires and domes rising out of a sea of mist. And now in parting, I am sure I am but putting into words, the desires of many beside myself, when I wish all joy and gladness and blessing for our friends at Hampstead Heath.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Mere existence at either Oxford or Cambridge must in itself be a sort of education. By a species of spiritual *absorption* the most inert mind must needs receive, to a certain degree, the beautifying and elevating culture which the historic and scholastic atmosphere of these venerable seats of learning seems so peculiarly adapted to convey. Leaving them this lower type of inspiration and passing to the sphere, where it is to be hoped most men are to be found, that of the workers and not the drones, it will be readily perceived how grand an influence these institutions by their very presence, are capable of exerting upon all earnest men. There are those who can do the better work with the tones of sweet music coming to them, forming as it were a rhymic and melodious accompaniment to their thoughts. And I could fancy in a somewhat similar way, it might be possible for many men to be here stimulated to loftier thought and more poetic utterance, by the subtle power which antiquity, added to beauty of material form, seems to possess. In all the world Oxford and Cambridge are unique. You will find nothing on the continent to compare with them, and in the New World, of course, comparisons cannot for centuries be sought. You will notice that I am saying nothing in reference to the standard of education, or of the training which in the past these universities have offered or have still to offer. But that I am alluding solely to their mere shell, as it were the outside covering and adornment, which joined to a thousand classic and historic memories and associations, impresses all who are privileged to come to visit them.

It would be difficult to say which were the more beautiful, Oxford or Cambridge. There are certain essential points of resemblance and yet each possesses a marked individuality. Cambridge University has the advantage of being in a far smaller town, and in a town where quaint architecture and peaceful streets seem in harmony with the colleges. While Oxford University on the other hand suffers by its nearness to a large and uninteresting town, which presses and crowds upon the grey and ancient buildings in a way which is far from pleasing. Still these are lesser matters. They are both, as seats of learning, now dignified and crowned by centuries, beautified and enriched by refined taste and wealth, eloquent with a long and worthy past, singularly attractive. I chanced to be at Cambridge during the Easter holidays, and found it given over to the unbroken silence of vacation. You might have thought it a city of the dead, but for the occasional passing of some student in cap and gown, whom necessity or inclina-

tion had led to remain here during this holiday season. In thinking of either Oxford or Cambridge, you must dismiss all ideas of one building, or of a few grouping about a central and main edifice. They are as it were cities of colleges, each of these a little world in itself. In Cambridge I felt this especially, because the colleges were separated at times by such extensive open spaces, you felt as it were in passing under the gateway, like entering a feudal castle, where the inmates acknowledged only their chieftain as ruler. I can through no words of description convey to you an adequate and correct idea of the rare and peculiar beauty of Cambridge. How I wish it were in my power to do so. You pass beneath massive and imposing arches, bearing the date of centuries long departed, and the coats of arms of sovereigns, who have yielded their crowns to others, and these in turn to others, and into wide and carefully kept quadrangles, where in the entrance of encircling walls the smoothest of turf gleams like a huge emerald in a setting of stone. About you are grey and time stained buildings, which for ages have been the homes of the very flower of England's youth. You wonder, entering at the superb Gothic Halls, with their dark rich carvings, drooping banners and armorial adornments, at the chapels, gems of architectural beauty, dim with the religious light which streams through jewelled windows; at the elegance, the luxury, the magnificence which surround you, and you say "These are the palaces of princes." Or again, without, you catch the gleam of a peaceful river, flowing between verdant banks, mirroring ancient and majestic trees, and bearing upon its bossom white and stately swans; or you gaze with delight at some antique arch, crumbling with age and festooned with ivy, or higher up at the picturesque beauty of some mullioned window, upon whose ledge a row of flowers gleam like crimson flame, or you trace the leafy scroll-work of some graceful stone carving, out lined against the warm rich blue of the April sky and you exclaim with enthusiasm, while the soft chimes of chapel bells deepen your delight, "Here must indeed be the homes and haunts of artists and poets."

There are at Cambridge seventeen colleges and four halls As a University it has always held a high position and numbers among its alumni, some of the most noted names in English letters and statesmanship. Especial attention is here paid to mathematical study, while at Oxford the highest honors are generally obtained by those who have devoted themselves to classical studies.

Few views are more impressive than that with which you are favored from one of the many towers in Oxford. Beneath you lie a city of scholastic buildings, varied by verdant courts and lovely promenades. And if you are delighted by this birds-eye view from above, your enthusiasm is increased tenfold as you walk through the college grounds and under the shadows of these mediæval walls. The names of the colleges are known the world over, Christ Church, Baliol, Magdalen, Trinity, Corpus Christi, Oriel, and many more. Among the most interesting places to visit, is the Bodbian Library, founded in the 16th century and one of the finest libraries in the world. A monument on one of the principal avenues, marks the spot where Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer, found a martyr's glorious death in the midst of persecuting flames. If we found Cambridge deserted, we found Oxford populous with students. It was at the height of the examination period, and young Oxford was in a state of suspense and excitement. The week following, the various exercises connected with commemoration were to take place. We owed much of the pleasure of our visit to the courteous and kindly attention of a fellow of Merton College, who guided us most skilfully and satisfactorily through this "maze" of learning.

SOME LONDON PREACHERS.

I remember an American lady once saying to me "Oh, on Sundays in England we never lack for entertainment; we always endeavor to manage our excursions so, that we may be back in London for the Sunday, in order to have as many sermons as possible." You may have heard on the other hand of the Frenchman who said he would rather spend a Sunday at the bottom of a well in the centre of the Great Pyramid than in London. Still, I imagine, the number of those who would agree with the American lady, is not small. It is to be hoped that this innocent dissipation may result beneficially to those who are led to indulge in it. In coming to the subject of the London Sabbath, to its manifold missionary efforts, to its varied observance, to the army of lay and clerical workers, one reaches a theme so vast, that here, I must content myself with briefly mentioning a few of those men, who are at the present time of especial power and note in this world of a city. In the English pulpit to-day, are some of the strongest men, an English speaking race has given the latter half of this country. Whether churchmen or non-conformists, they are rightly to be considered as among the grandest of the purifying, civilizing, spiritualizing forces at work in the world.

Spurgeon is now one of the sights people cross the Atlantic to see, as they come for the Cathedral at Cologne, or the Abbey at Westminster. He may not please all, but he cannot fail to impress all by his intense earnestness, and many he moves like a mighty wind. May I be pardoned a slight digression here, and the expression of a private and personal opinion. There are some four or five men in Europe, who are worthy to be placed among the great men of history, men who have attained heights which tower above the heights of other men. We are always, if we only know it, living in an "heroic age." Sometimes we call men great, rather because of the antiquity of their names than for any other reason. While those of our own century we fail to honor as they deserve. But, as I was saying, there seem to be living just now, four or five of these great men in Europe, great in the present, and for all coming ages; and these are, in Music—Wagner; in History—Carlyle; in Poetry—Victor Hugo; in Politics—Bismarck; and in the Pulpit—Spurgeon.

One of the magnificent spectacles of London is Mr. Spurgeon's church, filled with thousands of people, every pew packed and the aisle crowded. The church is so arranged that the galleries run entirely around the church, in this way accommodating an immense number of listeners. The music is of the simplest character, but profoundly impressive. There is no organ, no choir, no paid artistic performers. A gentleman, with a strong full voice, leads the singing in which this great congregation joins with a heartiness, a "whole-souledness" that causes the strains of the grand old hymns to rise like the mighty music of the sea. Nothing could be more simple, nothing more inspiring. A little stout, thick set man comes down on to the raised platform, and takes his place before the reading desk. But we think there is surely some mistake, that after all we may have come in vain, and that for this evening some one is to take Mr. Spurgeon's place. But presently he gives out the opening hymn, and then reads one of the Psalms of David, and now we are sure the famous preacher is before us. For there is only one voice like his in London, in England, so elastic, so powerful, so vibratory, so musical. It would be impossible for Mr. Spurgeon to speak without saying something which bears the stamp of his own peculiar genius. You might find him lacking at times in refinement, in delicacy of expression, but never in a grand, convincing earnestness, in a large brotherly tenderness. Thousands flock year after year to hear him. He seems to be as popular to-day as he ever was. His sermons are full of a peculiar, vigorous poetry of his own, and picturesque with anecdotes and descriptions. Smiles and tears come and go on this mightly sea of upturned faces, like April sunshine and shadow. He speaks like a man, keenly alive to the great, yearning needs of humanity, acquainted with the joys and sorrows, the heartaches, the disappointments, the struggles of his brother men, and he speaks like an apostle on whom the flame of inspiration has descended, of the grand and weighty themes of time and eternity. It is impossible to be in his presence, and not to feel the strong, grand spirit of this consecrated man. Almost more than any one else I have ever seen, he seems to have attained to that ideal of the Christian life, which he himself holds in his lustrous heavenly beauty before his hearers—that life wherein "every meal becomes a sacrament; every vesture, a vestment; and every breath, a psalm!"

One could scarcely conceive of a greater contrast than that which a service at Westminster Abbey offers, to one at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. The music in the Abbey, though so entirely different, is however most beautifully impressive. We had the pleasure of hearing the venerable and distinguished Dean Stanley preach here on Whit-Sunday. Dean Stanley's name is too well and widely known to call for any especial mention here. He ranks among the very foremost of the clergymen of the Church of England. His writing's cover a wide range, and his name will always be remembered with honor, as that of one who, with spirit almost in advance of his day and generation, has sought to diffuse a broad and generous Catholicity of Christian fellowship and religious feeling. The years are beginning to leave their traces on the finely chiseled, scholarly features of the Dean, and his voice no longer has the ring of youth, but the noble strength of his intellect still continues

unabated, and the sincerity of his Christian feeling. Perhaps the most popular of clerical writers to-day in England is Canon Farrar. His "Life of Christ" came immediately into public favor, and his recently published elaborate, eloquent and vigorous "Life of St. Paul," is meeting with even a wider sale. Dr. Farrar is one of the most prominent speakers and workers in behalf of the temperance movement, which just at the present time is advancing in such a healthy and satisfactory manner in England. Few things afforded me more pleasure during my stay in London, than a masterly sermon of Canon Farrars, in the ancient Church of St. Margarets, on "Hebrew Poetry." It was delivered with most admirable charms and distinctness, and was itself so beautified with a vigorous and poetic spirit, and varied by eloquent and fitting flights of refined and lofty imagination, that it was indeed a worthy treatment of this most inspiring theme. For men of thoughtful and cultured mind and earnest spirit, there could, I am sure, be no more delightful preacher than Rev. Stopford Brooke, also a clergyman of the Church of England. Physically he is a noble specimen of English manhood, of the "Muscular Christianity" of which the late Charles Kingsley knew the worth. (Speaking of Kingsley, I cannot help saying here, that this English visit seemed in some way less complete, because Kingsley was no longer living, and instead of the grand, actual presence of this most heroic and brotherly man, there was the tree-shadowed grave at Eversley, and the tablet in Westminster Abbey.) Mr. Brooke's sermons in printed form have gone all over England. I took up one day a volume of them, in a friend's house, already in the 14th edition, if I remember correctly. He preaches in the simplest, plainest of church edifices, Bedford Chapel. There are those who think Mr. Brooke scarcely orthodox in all points, still, I think, in the company of those who listen with reverent eagerness for the utterances of the Master's voice, rather than the dictum of dogmatic self-sufficiency, this brave and pure-hearted and earnest man is to be found. But I find as the memories of these English Sabbaths come to me, so many of whom I would speak, that I scarcely can do more than give the very briefest notice of a few more names. In St. Paul, that grandest of temples, I listened one afternoon with thousands of others to the well-known Canon Liddon, one of the clearest thinkers and reasoners in the English Church. Returning a moment to the non-conformists, I would mention Dr. Parker, who preaches to one of the first audiences in London. He is a man of great force and originality, and is extremely popular. His church resembles in its interior many of our American Churches, and the audience looked less English than most we saw in London. At some of those mighty "May Meetings," we heard a number of the more distinguished English clergymen and ministers. Especially worthy of note are Canon (now Bishop) Ryle of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Dr. Manning, the eloquent and influential Secretary of the Tract Society and many others, all men worth hearing often. F. WM. DAMON.

Berlin, Germany, July 3rd, 1880.

☞ The proper care of the poor is one of the difficult problems of our modern Christian civilization. The time is near, if it has not already come, when in this community this should be made a public charge. It may not be wisest or best to organize a pauper department of the government. But the number and needs of the poor have so increased that private charity is incompetent to meet the necessities of the case. Time and money, thought and care have been freely and generously bestowed. Our citizens have always responded most nobly and heartily to all claims on their humanity and benevolence, and some have been ready to go far beyond what was their due proportion. It is in accordance with the usages of this government to supplement and encourage charitable endeavors by grants in aid. What good reason can any one give why the government should refuse to assign to the Strangers' Friend Society a certain portion of the Hospital Tax? The ladies who have the charge of this most praiseworthy charitable organization, and who have received such warm expressions of gratitude as they can show from those who have been the recipients of their bounty ought to receive some public recognition of their truly noble labors, and all the aid that public money can give. Only eternal shame and ever-deepening misery is the fitting lot of him who shall hear from the lips of Infinite Mercy the condemnation in such few and simple words, yet so pointed and weighty, "Ye did it not."

☞ All true friends of Hawaiian nationality will regret that some such measure as that contemplated by the Immigration Bill, vetoed by the King was not enacted as the law of this Hawaiian Kingdom. We speak from only general knowledge of the provisions of the bill. Our weekly papers have failed to give us in their accounts of legislative proceedings any outline even of the provisions of many important bills. It has been difficult to form an intelligent public opinion in regard to many of the measures proposed. But the general feeling is, that while the Immigration Bill may have had one or two decidedly objectionable features, the object sought to be attained is most commendable and some such legislation most needful. The God of nature has fixed laws for the well-being of His human family. No community can hope for permanent prosperity, when in consequence of human legislation, or the want of it, there is fostered such an unnatural disproportion of the sexes is now exists in this Kingdom.

☞ Mrs. Armstrong having lent to some person, a book entitled "History of the Sandwich Islands" by the Rev. H. Bingham, would be thankful to have it returned to her.

☞ The Japanese Corvette *Tsukuba*, Commander Ainaura, arrived here from San Francisco, en route to Yokohama, on the 18th inst. The vessel carries 38 officers, 32 cadets, with an English instructor, 270 men, and registers 1030 tons. She has engines of 250 horsepower and mounts 10 guns. The officers of the *Tsukuba* are:

Captain, Ainaura; Commander, A. Arai; First Lieutenant, N. Lenju; Lieutenants—T. Hirayama, F. Hirao, K. Yabo; Nav. Lieutenant, N. Bashiwatara; Sub-Lieutenants—Y. Rano, M. Hashimato, S. Toga; Midshipmen—H. Sakamoto, C. Tamari, Nakao, Nakayama, Yasuoka, Yamada, Ikebata. Gunji, Nujima, Ishitoawa; Paymasters—K. Rishima, Fukamachi, Ishikawa; Doctors—Utsunamiya, Hagiwara, Kimura; Engineers—Yoshida, (chief), Rondo, Manitomo. Beside the compliment, Chief Paymaster S. Arima; Lieutenants Machida and Roya; Midshipmen—Yoshida, Clark and Mori.

☞ A large number of books have been added to the Honolulu Library during the past month, some by purchase and others by donation. The number of books now amount to 1,700.

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MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 31—Bark Revere, McIntyre, 27 days from Nanaimo
Aug 1—S S City of New York, Cobb, 13 days 2 hours from Auckland
2—Am topsail schr W H Meyer, Gordon, 13 days from San Francisco
3—Bark Helen W Almy, Freeman, 12 days from San Francisco
5—Bark Buena Vista, Calhoun, 29 days from Port Townsend
5—Bktne Discovery, Penhallow, 15 days from San Francisco
6—Haw bk Starlight, Sears, 15 days from San Francisco
6—Bktne Amelia, Foy, 40 days from New Castle N S W

KAHULUI, MAUI.

5—Am schr Claus Spreckels, von Schmidt, 11¼ days from San Francisco.
Aug 7—Brit ship City of Nankin, McConnell, 120 days fm Glasgow
9—P M S S Australia, Cargill, 7 days and 12 hours fm San Francisco
12—Bgtne J D Spreckles, Hansen, fm Kahului
13—Chinese stm Ho Chung, Peterson, 24 days from Canton, and 492 passengers.
Aug 14—H M S Pelican, Dicken, from Kauai
18—Japanese Corvette Tsukuba, Aiura, 18 days fm S F
19—Haw sch Malolo, Goodwin, 13½ days from S F via Kahului.
19—Am sch Claus Spreckles, — days from Kahului
Aug 23—Brit bk Spirit of the Age, Williams, 58 days fram Hongkong
26—Am bk Rainier, Wulf, 26 days from Port Gamble
27—Am bktne Monitor, Nelson, 14 days fm Humboldt
26—Am bktne Emma Augusta, Raven, — days from Utsalady

DEPARTURES.

July 31—Am schr Cassie Hayward, LeBallasteer, for Eureka
31—Ambark Martha Rideout, Wichburg, for Port Townsend
Aug 1—Am bark Harvest Home, Matson, for Departure Bay
2—S S City of New York, Cobb, for San Francisco
Aug 7—Am Tern Compeer, Birkholm, for Port Townsend
7—H B M S Pelican, Dicken, for Kauai
10—P M S S Australia, Cargill, for Sydney via Auckland
Aug 14—Topsail sch W H Meyer, Jordon, for San Francisco
16—Bgtne J D Spreckles, Hansen, for San Francisco
17—Bk Buena Vista, Calhoun, for Port Townsend
18—Bk Gen'l Butler, Rider, for Port Townsend
19—Ch stm Ho-Chung, Peterson, for San Francisco
19—Bk Revere, McIntyre, for Nanaimo
19—Bktne Amelia, Foye, Port Townsend
19—Bktne Discovery, Penhallow, for San Francisco
Aug 24—H M B S Pelican, Dicken, for Hawaii
25—Jap War ship Tsukuba, Airua, for Japan
27—Am bk Starlight, Sears, for Port Blakeley
28—Str Kilauea Hou, from Kahului

MEMORANDA.

Report of steamer City of New York, Wm. B. Cobb, Commander.—Departed from anchorage at Lavender Bay, Sydney, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th ult; discharged pilot at 3:50. Arrived at Auckland 4:05 a m on the 20th; time from Sydney to Auckland, 4 days, 10 hours. Sailed from Auckland same day at 3:30 p m. Crossed the 180th parallel of longitude in latitude 30 S on the 22nd. July 23rd, 11:30 a m, Euoa Island, of the Tonga group, abeam 20 miles distant. Crossed the equator in longitude 165 W, July 28th, at 6 a m. Experienced pleasant weather with heavy easterly swell throughout the passage. No SE trade winds, but took NE trades in 7 S latitude. Arrived at Honolulu, August 1st at 7:40 p m. Time from Auckland, 13 days, 2 hours.

Report of the R M S Australia, Cargill, Commander. Discharged her pilot off Golden Gate at 1 P M, of the 2nd August. Experienced light airs and fine clear weather up to the 7th, met with dull hazy weather and light airs up the 9th. Sighted the Island of Maui at 3.15 P M of the 10th, and was boarded by pilot off Honolulu, at 11.45 P M.

Report of the stmr Ho Chung, Peterson, Commander—Left Canton July 21st 1:30 a m, passed Hongkong at noon on the 27 in lat 30° 28' N, long 137° 5' E, had fresh breeze with squalls heavy head sea, wind E by N. Light winds and pleasant weather during day with squalls at night during the rest of the voyage. Aug 12th at 5 p m sighted Kauai bearing S¾E, at 4:25 a m on the 13th sighted Oahu bearing SE by S, and at 10:45 took pilot on board and at 11:45 made fast alongside wharf in Honolulu harbor.

Report of schooner Malolo, Goodwin Captain—Left San Francisco at 2 p m on the 4th inst. Off Point Lobos encountered heavy sea, bar breaking, wind strong, westerly and continued till 4 p m of the 6th. Weather rainy with squalls and heavy fog, from this date to the 17th had moderate trades with passing squalls, vessel working well. On the 17th strong trades. at 8 p m sighted east end of Maui, bearing SE, and at 4:30 a m on the 18th headed for Kahului, at 7 a m took pilot on board and received orders to proceed to Honolulu. At 7:30 p m anchored off the entrance of Honolulu harbor.

PASSENGERS.

For Eureka, per Cassie Hayward, July 31.—Broderick.

From San Francisco, per W H Meyer, August 2.—H Taylor, H Fergerson, L Perkins, L Starkweather, John Flovel, E Fowlep, W Barnard, J Griffin, W Green, W Heir, D Benevisodo, J Johnson, W Jackson, V Suche, A Garcia, H Howard.

From Australia, per City of New York, August 1—Mr Von Tempsky, Hon F S O'Grady, Mr P McLean, Mrs M M Arken, Alexander Bolster.

For San Francisco, per City of New York, August 2—Mr Bartlett and wife, Mrs Hewes and maid, J M Oat jr, H Poor, Miss M Hopper, Miss Ingraham, H Lackmann, W A Boole, Geo Beckley wife and child, Hay Henshon, A T Atkinson, T H Davies wife 6 children and a servant, F Banning, wife and child, Miss Dickson, E K Ransone, N Murphy and wife, E Dowsett, H Thurston, B F Bolles, B Austin, Miss Ritze, Capt L'Orange, Miss Richardson, E G Hitchcock and wife, Mrs Mellis, Thos May, Mrs Cressan, J Wight, Mr Bartlett, Dr Smith, G Lucas and son, P C Jones and daughter, Miss Carter, Miss Judd, Miss King, G Hiltan, J Miller, D Heavy, S Foster, H Netter, C Stuart, R Bailey, B Black, H Mackay, J A Mann, D Potter, Mrs Connell, F Larke, Mr Grain, Miss Boye, C Smith, J Carter, W Bah, N Tang, E Ashworth, E Thomas, Miss Fisk, C E Williams.

For Sydney, per Australia, Aug 10—Mr and Mrs Turner and maid, Simon Grant, Thomas Robertson, P Gray, M Stevenson, Edward Foley.

From Canton, per Ho Chung, Aug 13—495 Chinese, 460 males, and 35 females.

From San Francisco per Australia, Aug 10—S F Colton, C P Colton, H H Parmilee, J F Brown, Miss Pierce, L Anthon, Mrs J Dowsett, Miss Dowsett, A Cornwall, M Dickson, J M Ludgate, A C Bowley, Mary Herman, R Heind, Miss E Kennie, Miss A Kennie, R Beaumont, Capt H W Nicholson, J H Gibbon, E Everett, J T Waterhouse, A Godley, Capt A Pierce, J A McKenzie, J McCrindle and wife, Mrs Moore, G Moore, J Moore, Miss Ludgate, W C Sproull, S F Alexander and wife and 3 children, Dr Kennedy, J W Wilson, W Telfir, wife and 6 children, W Scot, J Clarke, Mrs Fitzpatrick, Frank Dowling, H Lansen, Miss Levy, Miss Duffey, S F Graham, W H Pedler, W Flynn, G Irwin, J M Crowell, W Taylor, E M Hutchins, B Mehler, J G Leach, J Herbert, G O Mason, S M Wood, Miss Jansen, J T Brogan, O P Williams, Mrs W P Jones, J Leopold, M Thomas, Mrs Murray and 2 children and 14 Chinese, 58 saloon and 16 steerage in transitu.

For San Francisco, per Discovery, Aug 17—Mr Griffin, Mr Froser, Mr McLean, F M Fisher.

For San Francisco, per Ho Chung, Aug 18—T P Tisdale, Miss Tisdale, Mr Laird and wife, C A Pratt, James McCann, George Luproil and 6 Chinese.

For Port Townsend, per Amelia Aug 19 John M Oat.

MARRIED.

TURNER—COOKE—On Tuesday, August 10th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J M. Cooke, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Mr. CHARLES H. TURNER to Miss MARY A. COOKE.

POOLE—KELSEY—In Honolulu, on the 7th August, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, Mr. W. G. POOLE to Mrs. C. R. KELSEY, late of Buffalo, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

DWIGHT—In this city, August 2d, REV. S. G. DWIGHT. Aged 65.

EWING—In Honolulu, at the Queen's Hospital, on the evening of August 3, 1880, of Consumption, Mr. JOHN EWING, a native of Dundee, Scotland, aged 35 years. Mr. Ewing arrived here from Glasgow in the bark *Dovenby*, in March, 1878, in the vain hope of regaining his health, but his disease had become so deeply seated that he steadily declined until finally he succumbed to the destroyer of mankind. During his residence here, Mr. Ewing was, when able to work, engaged in the ADVERTISER and also the *Gazette* printing offices, and by his quiet and unobtrusive habits and his excellence as a workman secured the good will and friendship of his employers and fellow-workmen.

BARRETT—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. July 10th, 1880, FREEMAN BARRETT, aged 36 years.

CORNWELL—In this city, Aug 11th, EDWARD CREAMER, infant son of W H Cornwell, aged five months and twenty-one days.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

WILBUR—At Palili, Makawao, Maui, July 31st, WILLIAM MACY, youngest son of Roland T. and Elizabeth P. Wilbur.

"THE FRIEND,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence

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EDITOR ABROAD—No. 6.

Having spent a few months in London and its environs, on the evening of May 27th, we glided away to the British Channel, and crossed over under the darkness of night, to Flushing, in Holland. In the early morning we found ourselves hurrying away over green meadows, windmills, red-tiled roofs, canals, and long rows of trees as straight and regular as soldiers on parade, lining the banks of the dikes, told us but too plainly that we were in Holland about which we had read so much. For some hours we were privileged to travel among Dutch scenes and scenery, ere we crossed the border into Germany. After a few more hours we entered the city of Cologne, where we had made our arrangements to spend the Sabbath. Our Hotel was situated under the very shadow of the lofty and towering spires of the Cathedral, which has been in process of building so many centuries and is to be formally completed the coming Autumn. The workmen are now busy lifting stone after stone to its place, on the lofty spires, while in other parts of the edifice the work of restoration is going forward, thus, the old and new contrasting somewhat strangely. Our first visit chanced to be at the hour of Vespers, while a Priest was eloquently discoursing to the assembled audience, on the benefits of marriage, although the highest type of piety was not attainable in the marriage state! The music was uncommonly good and we were made manifestly acquainted with the fact, that if the broad spaces and lofty arches of a Cathedral were not adopted to the human voice, in preaching, they were most admirably suited to the purposes of music and musical effects, in singing and organ performances.

Saturday, May 29th.

We spent ascending by Rail-road the banks of the Rhine and descending by one of those numerous boats, conveying tourists who delight to observe the beauties of this river so often described. Returning to Cologne, we there spent a quiet and restful Sabbath, worshipping in the English Church. Early Monday morning found us rapidly coursing on our journey to Berlin, where we hoped to arrive in season to witness the unveiling of the statue of Germany's great Poet, Goethe. This event took place June 1st in the Thiergurten, in Berlin, where throngs of the Berlinese gathered, and among them the Emperor and Crown Prince. The statue is much admired for its great beauty, and is fully recognized as a becoming tribute to the greatest of German Poets.

It was with no ordinary pleasure that we took up our temporary abode in this grand

capital of the new Empire of Germany. We find our lodgings in the very heart of the city—39 Behrenstrasse—where have been dated so many letters, which have been published in the *Friend* during the past two years. Directly in front is the University, from whose gateway we often see so many students coming forth, while on the left is the Emperor's palace.

On Sabbath morning June 6th, we attended at the Royal Cathedral. The audience gathering filled its spacious accommodations. The singing was superb, the congregation joining with the well-trained choir. Soon after the opening exercises, it was most gratifying to witness the noble and stately form of the Emperor, unattended and unheralded, enter the Royal Pew, remain standing while the opening exercises were in progress, and then see him take his seat like the humblest worshipper in the great assembly. It was a rainy and exceedingly unpleasant Sabbath morning, and we had expected, that if the Sovereign of this great Empire appeared in church, it would have been with a number of court-officers, and perhaps a display of military, hence, to see the venerable and noble old Emperor who had been present in so many battle-fields and memorable historic scenes, enter the house of God, as any humble and devout worshipper, was the more gratifying. The Court Chaplain spoke most eloquently, so far as voice and gesture were concerned. We observed that the sexton did not fail to allow the Emperor an opportunity to contribute with the other members of the congregation. Here, by the way we would remark that, rarely in America or England, have we been present at any religious or public gathering upon the Sabbath morning or evening when the privilege has been omitted of allowing the congregation to contribute to some good object.

We find the streets and avenues of Berlin broad and convenient. The often described "Unter den Linden," is a broad and noble street, lined with long rows of maple, chesnut and lime trees, which are now clothed in all their spring beauty and foliage. It is quite beyond our ability, if so disposed, to adequately and appropriately describe the various Museums, Picture-galleries, Palaces, and Public buildings of this renowned Capital of a great Empire, One feature strikes us with marked impression, we refer to the military element so manifest, as we meet pedestrians in the streets, and witness the frequent passing and re-passing of soldiers on duty, marching of military companies, and all the necessary military display of great numbers of soldiers known to be quartered in and about the Capital. Report says 25,000 soldiers are constantly on duty, while more than 400,000 are scattered throughout the Empire, and this in times of peace, which is doubtless necessary under the peculiar organization of European Governments. Coming, however, from a part of the world where the military element is kept in the back-ground, all this stir and parade is the more noticeable. No one can but lament the fact, that so many thousands and millions of men are withdrawn from industrial pursuits, as is the case in this European world

We are as carefully here as in England, directing our attention to subjects pertaining to education, religion, and missions. It is no easy matter to satisfy one's mind, so that he dare express an opinion, this European world is so vastly different in its organization, from the state of affairs on the opposite side of the Atlantic, or in the far away Islands of the Pacific. Changes may be readily effected in new countries which cannot be so quickly introduced into these older ones. The street-car, sewing-machine, telegraph, and numerous other modern and western improvements, indicate that progress is not impossible.

There is one peculiar exhibition at present in Berlin, which, we must not omit to notice, we refer to the Fish Exposition. This is something marvellous and wonderful. The wonders of the deep, are here brought together and are on exhibition. Room after room, hall after hall are crowded with marine exhibits gathered by scientific explorers from all parts of the ocean world and river courses. Fish large and small, alive and dead, hideous and strange, handsome and comely, curious and minute, are here brought together, besides all the rare display of fish-hooks and fishing-tacle, nets and seines, traps and boxes, wicker-work and all the endless contrivances necessary to beguile and catch the cunning and wary dwellers in the water. Great labor and artistic skill are displayed in fitting this marvellous exhibition. It exceeds in this one department, anything that was displayed at the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. We were much interested in the exhibits from China and Japan, as well as from European countries. That from the United States is regarded as remarkably complete and well arranged, although so very short time has been occupied in bringing it forward.

During our brief sojourn in Berlin; it has afforded us much pleasure to meet our American Minister, Mr. White and his family, who fail in no respect to render it most pleasant for their countrymen visiting Germany, and who fills his position with much dignity and honor.

Since writing the above paragraphs we have heard the sad intelligence of the death of Miss Bird's sister, Henrietta, the lady to whom the letters from the Islands and Rocky Mountains were addressed, and who has been associated with her in her literary labors. She will feel her loss most deeply.

How an Admiral Reproved a Swearer.

The pious Admiral Hope, when far beyond the age at which some might deem a sharp reproof possible, was one day riding in an omnibus, and was greatly shocked and pained by the profane language of one of the passengers. It had long been the rule of the gallant old sailor to rebuke the swearer, no matter who the offender might be. On this occasion he followed that rule, adding that the swearer was insulting the name of One very precious and dear to him. "I can only say," he continued, "if you do not desist you will compel me to do that which I shall be sorry to do." Neither the venerable age, nor the courtesy of the Admiral, had any deterring influence upon the profane passenger, who, if possible became more offensive than before in the language he used. Admiral Hope at once signalled the conductor to stop the omnibus, and got out. It was thought at first that it was his intention to summon a policeman, but the old officer had no such purpose. As the omnibus passed on, he was seen in the street tottering feebly forward. The sight could not but affect more than one of the passengers, that a gentleman at such an age should have been wilfully compelled to take such a course. In a blustering kind of way the swearer began to defend himself, adding that he should never have said a word to the old gentleman if he had not interfered with him. This was stoutly denied, and when, at last one of the passengers stated that the name of the aged passenger was Admiral Hope, the confusion of the man who had so outraged his best feelings, may be more easily imagined than described; he was, in fact, so overwhelmed by the thought of his behaviour to one of whose heroism the country had heard with pride, that he fervently exclaimed, "God forgive me!" Having obtained the Admiral's address, he determined to wait upon the gallant officer to apologise for his conduct. The profane swearer of that day, became a devoted Christian, and in after years used to tell the story of the manner in which he had been affected for good by the incident now narrated. The Admiral's faithful and timely reproof had gone home to heart and conscience, and, true to the Divine promise which never fails, the bread cast upon the waters was found after many days.—*The Christian Week.*

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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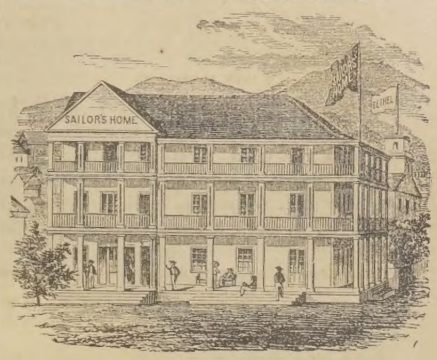

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THIS PAGE IS

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meet the third Thursday of every month, at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

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Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.—Those of our community who treated themselves to the really enjoyable lecture on Physical Education by Wm. T. Brigham at the Lyceum on the 23d ult., feel themselves under deep obligations both to the lecturer and the association. It certainly was a highly important but sadly neglected subject for Honoluluans—treated in a masterly way that will long be remembered by those who heard him. That it was not more numerously attended was owing perhaps to want of publicity, and preoccupation of the public mind on our political troubles.

The lecture by Gen. S. C. Armstrong on "The Hawaiian Problem" on the 27th ult., drew out a much larger attendance, the lecturer being more familiar with our public, and the latter particularly interested just now in his subject. We are pleased to learn that the same is to be published in one of our weekly papers.

☞ We have received the annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association, Auckland, New Zealand. It contains the names of the officers and committees, list of members, subscribers, etc. The report for the year ending February 29th, 1880, is a very interesting one. We note a few of the most important facts. The Library committee reported that the issue of books had averaged 450 per month. New and valuable works are added from time to time, some by donation, and others by purchase. During the year the reading room department has been very much improved, and enlarged to double its former proportions, and its second to none in that city. A winter series of lectures were given, which were well attended, yielding more in receipts than the previous year. One musical and literary entertainment was given, which proved very successful. The Sunday afternoon bible class committee reported a good attendance for the year. Services were held continuously during the year in the Theatre Royal, with great success. The treasurer presented a good report. The old debt has been all paid up, and the outlook for the new year in all departments is very promising.

The *Advertiser* is greatly mistaken if it thinks that the FRIEND is in favor of free rum. *It never was, is not now, and never will be.* The reason why we favored Mr. Preston's liquor bill, and were sorry that it was killed, was because the bill was to a great extent a re-enaction and codification of existing statues on the liquor traffic, and made the former law much stronger and more of a preventative against natives obtaining liquor. We believed that it was far preferable to Hoapili Baker's bill. Our article for the August number was written before the bill was reconsidered. After it was revived, the sections preventing the sale of liquor to natives were rejected. Had we known it when we wrote the article, it would not have been published. We believe in total prohibition of liquor to all classes, and hope that the day may not be far distant when public sentiment will come to be a unit on this matter, and laws be passed preventing its importation.

☞ We received per stmr. Autralia, a very cordial letter from Rev. Dr. Damon. It was dated at Berlin, Germany, July 8th, 1880. He had been in Germany then about six weeks. Both he and Mrs. Damon were in excellent health. He wrote that they had been most signally favored since leaving Honolulu. The weather was charming for tourists in Europe. Mr. D. expects to return to New York in September. His address will be 80 Wall Street, New York City, where he will be glad to hear from his island friends.

☞ Respecting the efforts put forth by the Y. M. C. and Liberary Associations to provide literary entertainments at stated intervals, we desire to call attention to the fact that they are *pro bono publico*, undertakings in more ways than one, and the people of Honolulu can feel assured that everything offered under either of these auspices will be worthy their time and attention.

☞ His Majesty has been highly commended, and with good reason too, in vetoing the following bills passed by the Legislature. "An Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors." "An Act to regulate the importation, manufacture, exportation and sale of opium." "An Act to regulate the sale of awa."

☞ No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other, Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Matthew vi: 24.

☞ The semi-annual meeting of the Library and Reading Room Association will take place at their rooms on Saturday evening, September 4th. We hope to see a full attendance of members on that occasion. Reports of officers will be read and other interesting business take place, also, election of officers for the ensuing year.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hyde returned from Hawaii and Maui last Saturday. While at Waimea he spent three days in copying off the revised edition of Andrews' Hawaiian Dictionary, which task has recently been accomplished by Rev. L. Lyons. He spent three years over it. He took the old edition, and had a thoroughly competent, native pronounce every word for him, give the proper accents, &c. &c. He corrected all the mistakes, and has vastly improved the former work. We hope to see the new edition printed ere long. It will undoubtedly be largely called for, as all who would buy it could depend on its being correct.

☞ One of the most important bills passed by the Legislature was vetoed by His Majesty. This was, "The Act to restrict the Immigration of male natives of certain Asiatic countries." The door is thus still left wide open for the Chinese to come here in large numbers for the next two years. The first steamer of the new line between Hongkong and San Francisco via Honolulu arrived here on the 13th ult. She brought nearly 500 Chinese for Honolulu. They will probably arrive at the rate of 500 a month, and when the session meets in 1882 we will not be surprised if the Chinese population has increased by 8,000 or 10,000 souls.

☞ A few of the young men of our city have started a debating club. They met in the Bethel Vestry last Saturday evening, the 28th ult., and organized. The following officers were elected, to serve for 3 months:

H. M. Dow.....President
Chas. Peterson.....Vice-President
M. Tucker.....Secretary
E. Dempsie.....Treasurer

Messrs. Kinney, Dow and Moore were chosen as an executive committee. The Society will meet twice a month at some central point in town. Various subjects, political, educational, &c. &c. will be discussed from time to time. We wish the new society the best of success.

☞ We most truly sympathise with the ladies in their disappointment at the Hospital tax bill having been vetoed. The ladies presented their petition to the Legislature in the early part of the session. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Gibson, who, a few days before the Assembly closed, succeeded in getting the petition passed as a bill stating that one-fourth of the receipts from the Hospital tax be set aside as a fund to be used by them in their benevolent associations.

☞ Gen. S. C. Armstrong and W. T. Brigham Esq. left for San Francisco per *Zealandia* on the 30th ult. We can assure them that they will be missed by their many friends, who will always remember with pleasure their visit here.

☞ We hear that Dr. and Mrs. Damon are expected by the steamer due here, Nov. 2nd. They will be warmly welcomed back to their island home.